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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1962

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - Mr. Councillor S.J.E. Sloan, LL.B., J.P.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE -

Mr. Councillor J.R. Rimmer, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor Mrs. P.H. Beeston, B.A., J.P.

Mr. Councillor F.V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D.

Mr. Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.

Mr. Councillor C.L. Hilbert.

Mr. Councillor E. Johnstone.

Mr. Councillor C.W.A. Kenny.

Mr. Councillor G. Kershaw, J.P.

Mr. Councillor E. Pearce.

Mr. Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time) -

M.G. Garry, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,  
Council Offices,  
Formby.

Telephone No. - Formby 2232.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR -

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Formby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Formby for the year 1962.

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year was 12,620, being an increase of 900 over last year's estimate. This growth is no doubt due to the influx of people who are buying newly constructed houses in the district and also to the excess of births over deaths.

The death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population was the lowest on record. About 42% of the deaths were attributable to heart disease.

I cannot remember a year when the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was so low; only 46 cases were notified.

Progressive development of the district is taking place and 194 houses were erected by private builders during 1962.

The general standard of housing is good but many of the older rented houses are still without a bath and hot water supply.

It is becoming evident that all landlords cannot be persuaded to take advantage of the standard grant scheme to improve their dwellings by voluntary action. Positive compulsory powers are now needed by local authorities to deal with this type of dwelling before they become obsolescent.

It is encouraging to note that the new Sewage Works has now been completed and is in operation. Work on the eastern area sewerage scheme has also commenced, which will eventually provide main drainage for those houses with pail closets and septic tanks. It will also enable further development to take place, particularly in the eastern area. A few of the larger houses at Freshfield are, however, likely to continue with septic tank drainage unless some scheme can be mutually agreed. Although it is often possible to drain



these private roads to the main sewer, as the full cost generally falls on the homeowners complete agreement is often difficult.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Council, and in particular to members of the Health and Highways Committee for their interest and support and to the staff for their willing assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M.G. GARRY.



Area of District -

L.W. Mark - 7,308 acres.  
H.W. Mark - 5,613 acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1962) - 12,620

Population (Census, 1961) - 11,730

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962 - 4,040

Rateable Value - £174,086

Sum represented by a penny rate - £743

VITAL STATISTICS  
MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

Live Births.

Number (143 male, 105 female)	248
Rate per 1,000 population	19.7

Still Births.

Number (male)	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	11.1

Total live and still births.

251

Infant deaths (under 1 year).

2

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	4.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	200

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks  
per 1,000 total live births).

4.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week,  
per 1,000 total live births).

Nil.



Perinatal Mortality Rate.

(Still births and deaths under 1 week  
combined per 1,000 total live and still  
births).

12.0

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

Number of deaths

Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

Nil.

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Total deaths, all causes (males 72, females 52)

124

Death rate (per 1,000 population)

9.8

Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis

Nil.

Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis,  
per 1,000 population

Nil.

Comparability factors -

Births 1.06

Deaths 1.16

Calculated on these factors the adjusted death  
rate (per 1,000 population) is

11.4

Adjusted birth rate (per 1,000 population) is

20.8

Number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus

2

Death rate from above per 1,000 population

.16



BIRTHS 1945 - 1962.

Year	Popula-tion	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
Rate per 1,000 population						
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,720	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0



DEATHS 1945 - 1962.

Year	Popula-tion	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Formby	England and Wales
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,720	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9



CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT  
DURING 1962

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Cancer of the stomach	-	-	-
11. Cancer of the lungs	2	-	2
12. Cancer of the breast	-	1	1
13. Cancer of the uterus	-	-	-
14. Cancer of other sites	7	5	12
15. Leukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	5	11	16
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	10	34
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	3
20. Other heart disease	8	7	15
21. Other circulatory disease	4	2	6
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	3	-	3
25. Other respiratory diseases	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	2	2
35. Suicide	3	-	3
36. Homicide	-	-	-
	72	52	124



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Hospitals.

There are no hospitals within the urban district. The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 7, of which Formby forms part. Patients are removed when treatment is required, to any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

### Nursing Homes.

There is one private Nursing Home, which is registered by the County Council and inspected by the Divisional medical staff.

### Infectious Disease.

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerley when necessary, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick. The incidence of notifiable infections are shown in tabulated form on page 10.

### Tuberculosis.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, provides for diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. The Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to prevention, supervision of contacts and after care.

### Care of Mothers and Young Children.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

### Local Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at "Roselands," Cross Green, Formby, on the following days and times :-

Minor Ailments Clinic: Every Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Infant Welfare Clinic: Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation Clinics:

Every first Tuesday in the month,  
10 a.m. to 12 noon.



### Welfare Foods.

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and D and orange juice are distributed from the clinic.

### Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation.

The following details have kindly been given by the Divisional Medical Officer :-

#### Diphtheria Immunisation During 1962.

At Formby Clinic: 125 Children completed treatment.

Clinic and Schools: 154 Children received a "booster" dose.

By General Practitioners:

170 Children completed treatment.

26 Children received a "booster" dose.

#### Poliomyelitis Immunisation - Clinic and General Practitioners.

Under 15 years of age	- received three doses of Sabin	198
Over 15 years of age	- received three doses of Sabin	51
Under 15 years of age	- received "booster" dose	292
Over 15 years of age	- received "booster" dose	630
5/11 years of age	- received fourth dose	143

### Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

Forty-six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below :-

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases	Age Periods - Years									Deaths
		Under 1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	30	-	10	12	7	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	10	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	1	4
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	46	1	10	13	9	-	5	1	6	1	4



### Midwifery.

This service is provided by the Lancashire County Council who employ full time midwives in the urban areas to ensure that every mother may have the advice and attention of a skilled midwife when she is confined at home.

### Home Nursing Service.

A domiciliary nursing service is available, and the visit of a district nurse can be arranged to attend to the sick in their own homes. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

### Ambulance Service.

These facilities are provided by the Lancashire County Council and stations within the Division are at Crosby, Maghull and Burscough.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, have been kindly given by the County Medical Officer of Health. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice to redirect a vehicle from one case to another without returning to its station.

Emergency Cases	Ambulance Station at which vehicle based.			
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	-	20	1	21
Public Place Accidents	-	19	5	24
Home Accidents	-	16	1	17
Works Accidents	-	4	-	4
Maternity	-	49	2	51
Sudden Illness	3	76	12	91
	3	184	21	* 208

\* In addition a further six cases were dealt with by Southport Corporation Ambulance, acting on behalf of the Lancashire County Council.



NON-URGENT CASES.

Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
7	1,410	19	1,436

Home Help Service.

The Home Help Service is provided by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement, sickness, infirmity or other difficulties, and the demand for this continues.

Loan of Nursing Equipment.

Persons being nursed at home and who are in need of nursing equipment may obtain this on loan, by application to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse or Medical Practitioner attending the case.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless.

Accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary Homes. One of the voluntary Homes, "Maryland" - for the elderly - is situated in the district and has accommodation for twenty-two persons.

"Hurstwood," a large detached house which was purchased by the Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Voluntary Welfare Organisations.

Important work is being done by voluntary organisations, and many gaps are filled by these enthusiastic unpaid workers.

The Formby Council of Social Welfare was formed to act as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims



are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in difficulty, need, poverty or distress, regardless of age, sex or religious belief. About twenty-eight local organisations are represented on this body.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological specimens and samples of food or water for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. The analysis of rainwater collected in the atmospheric deposit gauge is done by the County Analyst at Preston.

#### Disinfection.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease or on special request.

Articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfector in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Sixty-three articles of bedding, clothing and books were treated. Rooms, when required, are disinfected by formaldehyde. This is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40 per cent solution of formalin. In the ensuing reaction sufficient heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

#### Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply - The supply of water to the district continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity. It is supplied by the West Lancashire Water Board and the sources comprise pumping stations with deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton area.

The mains supplying Formby vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. The water, although hard in character, is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Six samples of water were taken in the district and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory.



## Other Sources of Water Supply.

Eleven premises depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary of the district are supplied with water in containers by the landlord. Nine samples were obtained from these sources and submitted for bacteriological examination. These were found to be satisfactory.

ANALYST'S REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF MAINS  
WATER TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Bright with few particles.

Turbidity - Less than 3.

Colour - 5

Odour - Nil.

pH = 7.1

## Free Carbon Dioxide - 30

### Electric Conductivity - 610

Total Solids, dried at 180° C - 430

Chlorine as Chlorides - 29

### Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 210

Hardness: Total - 320      Carbonate - 210      Non-Carbonate - 110

Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0      Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000 Oxygen Absorbed - 0.50

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.010 Residual Chlorine - Abs

Metals - Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent.

Fluoride - less than 0.10

Silica - 22



MINERAL ANALYSIS.

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre).

CATIONS.

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l.</u>
Ca	64	3.2
Mg	21	1.7
Na	18	0.78
K	<u>2</u>	<u>0.05</u>
Total	<u>105</u>	<u>5.7</u>

ANIONS.

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l.</u>
CO <sub>3</sub>	111	3.7
SO <sub>4</sub>	56	1.15
Cl	26	0.72
NO <sub>3</sub>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.16</u>
	<u>203</u>	<u>5.7</u>

HYPOTHETICAL COMBINATIONS.

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l.</u>
Calcium Carbonate	160	3.2
Magnesium Carbonate	21	0.5
Magnesium Sulphate	69	1.15
Magnesium Chloride	2	0.05
Sodium Chloride	36	0.62
Sodium Nitrate	14	0.16
Potassium Chloride	<u>4</u>	<u>0.05</u>
Total	<u>306</u>	<u>5.7</u>



## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

	<u>1 day at</u> <u>37° C.</u>	<u>2 days at</u> <u>37° C.</u>	<u>3 days at</u> <u>20° C.</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Presumptive Coliaerogenes Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1).	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	- ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

### Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there is one open air swimming bath attached to a large private school, which is used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for this bath, which has a capacity of 26,000 gallons, is obtained from the public mains and is maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination.

Two samples of water taken from the baths during use, and submitted for bacteriological examination, showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

### Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Main drainage is provided for 87% of the houses in the district by a "separate system." The foul sewers discharge by gravitation to the Sewage Disposal Works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into watercourses. Rainwater from house property is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.



Work on the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works has now been completed, at an approximate cost of £130,000. The scheme, which was prepared by Consulting Engineers, gives full treatment of the sewage before discharge by a new outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passing into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, it is arranged that one pump shall have as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, which would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours, where the sludge is settled to be drawn off at intervals to the drying beds. The water from the tanks is later discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120 ft. in diameter, and dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filters is collected into a channel around the bed and discharged into humus tanks. Finally, it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

Plans were prepared by Consultants for the drainage of the unsewered area to the east of the district. Work on this scheme has now been commenced. It is estimated to cost £137,000.

#### Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

No facilities are provided by the Council for the emptying of cesspools.

#### Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	138
Number of houses with W.C's draining to cesspools or septic tanks	348
Number of houses with W.C's on main drainage	3,564

#### Replacement of Pail Closets, etc.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets during 1961	7
Number of cesspools abolished and drainage connected to sewer	12



### Testing of Drains.

Two hundred and sixty-three drain tests were carried out during the year.

The drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed; two smoke machines are in use.

In addition to the machines provided by the Council, the larger building contractors have obtained their own machines, which remain on the site and are always available for tests. This not only saves time and transport costs but means that tests can be quickly arranged, thus reducing the probability of damage by leaving new drainage work lying exposed in open trenches. Owing to the high sub-surface water table in the area, it is sometimes necessary to use de-watering plant which is generally extremely noisy in operation. In these circumstances it is a great advantage to be able to test at short notice.

Drainage has been carried out in salt glazed spigot and socket pipes to B.S.S. These are jointed by tarred gaskin, tightly caulked, the remaining joint being filled with cement mortar. A rapid hardening additive is sometimes used in the cement to get a "quick set" in cases where ground water may be seeping into the trench.

### Shops Act, 1950. Sec. 38.

The Administration of those parts of the Act enforceable by the Council, relating to sanitary accommodation, heating and ventilation has been carried out, 98 visits being made for the purpose. In four cases minor infringements were noted and remedied by informal action.

Inspectorial duties assigned by the Lancashire County Council are also undertaken, relating to hours of employment of young persons, inspection of records and notices, means of lighting, washing facilities and seating accommodation for female assistants.

The provisions of the Act relating to hours of closing for shops are administered by the Lancashire County Council.



### Factories Act, 1937.

There are 61 factories and other premises on the register to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Ninety-seven visits were made and seven Notices served for contraventions.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

### Rag, Flock and Other Filling Material Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the registration of premises where rag flock or other filling material is used in upholstering or in the manufacture of bedding, toys, etc., and prescribes standards of cleanliness for the filling material. There are no premises at present registered in this district.

### Caravan Sites - Public Health Act, 1936. Sec. 269.

Two holiday sites are licenced for a total of 300 caravans, covering the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, conferred effective powers for controlling sites, introduced a new licencing system and also "Model Standards." These new Model Standards relating to sanitary conditions have not been rigidly applied but slightly modified in the light of past experience and existing site conditions. The provision of baths or showers is not considered necessary on either site under present conditions, but additional water closets, wash-basins, water standpipes and firepoints have been required.

There are three caravans used for residential purposes, the licences for which enure for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

### Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The removal of house refuse is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. Two Shelvoke and Drewry Refuse vehicles are employed.

Dustbins and pail closets are emptied weekly.



The disposal of refuse is by tipping on low lying land at North Moss Lane.

Noise Abatement.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, now gives power to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance.

The few reports received during the year were investigated and by co-operation of both parties difficulties were resolved.

Housing.

The general standard of housing in the district is very good; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached. Continued expansion in development is evident, as shown by the following statistics :-

HOUSES AND FLATS ERECTED SINCE THE WAR.

Yrsr	Local Authority	Government Department	Private Builders	Total
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
Total new dwellings				1,717



### Unfit Houses.

There are only a few unfit houses which remain as scheduled for demolition and most of these are already vacant. Although some of the old thatched cottages are sub-standard no formal action has been taken because the owners have agreed that when the premises are vacated by the present tenants the cottages will be demolished.

The following tabulated list shows the progress that has been made during the past few years :-

### DEMOLITION OF UNFIT DWELLINGS.

Year	Number of houses demolished.	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts demolished.	Number of persons displaced. (Approx.)
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
	31	70	334

### Standard Grants for Certain Improvements of Dwellings.

Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, owners of old houses are now able to obtain standard grants of up to £155 towards improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash-basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. During the year eight applications were made and approved.

### Rent Act, 1957.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year.

### Atmospheric Pollution.

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard gauge each month are tabulated, together with those for 1961 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the



insoluble matter is often blown sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to salt spray.

Month to month variations can be considerable and the "standard deviation" may be 40% of the reading. This variation is mostly due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind and turbulence of the atmosphere.

The deposit gauge was resited in October in order to facilitate changing of the bottle and to give better supervision.

Thirty-two observations were made on smoke emission and three contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were noted, all resulting from oil fired furnaces. Improvements were made after informal action.

Month	Rainfall, inches.		pH Value		Water - insoluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.		Water - soluble matter. Tons per sq. mile.		Total Solids. Tons per sq. mile.	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
January	2.91	3.74	4.0	3.7	16.62	3.05	15.02	8.44	31.64	11.49
February	1.14	2.48	4.7	4.4	56.23	4.97	10.90	10.33	67.13	15.30
March	1.50	0.55	4.1	6.2	42.99	9.74	5.76	6.69	48.75	16.43
April	2.01	3.23	3.9	3.8	7.88	4.27	4.70	5.23	12.58	9.50
May	2.52	1.81	4.7	4.3	9.44	7.06	5.53	5.43	14.97	12.49
June	0.75	1.73	4.7	4.5	5.33	7.15	3.64	3.11	8.97	10.26
July	1.07	3.43	5.5	4.5	6.76	5.20	5.99	10.66	12.75	15.86
August	3.55	3.40	4.9	5.0	8.71	5.96	7.12	8.11	15.83	14.07
September	3.03	2.27	4.3	3.9	6.26	5.66	5.33	4.70	11.59	10.36
October	2.28	3.78	4.8	4.2	2.48	4.17	9.84	6.16	12.32	10.33
November	2.48	2.52	4.0	4.4	1.59	2.95	5.80	8.74	7.39	11.69
December	2.13	3.03	3.9	4.1	3.02	9.84	11.20	8.61	14.22	18.45

\* Sand present in undissolved matter.



### Schools.

A list of the main schools in the district is given below :-

<u>School.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Average No. of Children on Roll.</u>
Formby County Primary.	Junior and Infants.	200
St. Luke's C. of E.	-do-	230
St. Peter's C. of E.	-do-	200
Holy Trinity C. of E.	-do-	170
Our Lady's R.C.	All ages.	280
Formby County Secondary.	Secondary.	240
Holmwood.	Private.	170 (100 of these are Boarders).
Netherby Preparatory.	Private.	20
Bishop's Court R.C.	Private.	110 (60 of these are Boarders).
St. Peter's College R.C.	Private	120 (All Boarders).
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	Private.	120
Phoenix House.	Private.	40

In addition, there are a few small Private Nursery Schools and two Home Office Approved Schools.

Routine inspection was made of the sanitary accommodation and also the school kitchens and dining rooms.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food and Milk Supplies.

There are ten retailers delivering milk within the district and all milk sold is tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised and can, therefore, be regarded as "safe."



### Milk Sampling.

The following details are given of samples taken from dairies, food kitchens and schools, which were submitted for bacteriological examination. All of these were found to be satisfactory.

No. of Samples.	Grade of Milk.	Test.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
7	T.T. (Untreated)	T.B. Animal inoculation	7	-
13	T.T. (Heat Treated)	Methylene Blue	13	-
13	Pasteurised	Phosphatase	13	-

### Food Hygiene Regulations.

Premises where food is prepared or sold were inspected, and one hundred and twenty-two visits were made.

In the catering and confectionery trades the greater use should be made of tongs for the serving of cakes and other open foods. Covered display units should be used on counters also.

The most important factor in maintaining the cleanliness and safety of foods is the mental attitude of those who not only prepare and sell articles of food but also those who buy.

### Bakehouses.

The six bakehouses in the district received periodic inspection. These were generally found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Improvements were carried out at three premises and at others minor defects noted were remedied.

### Foreshore and Shellfish.

An Order made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities



prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the "prescribed area" unless these are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station.

This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. During the past year not many edible shellfish have been observed on the shore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

#### Unsound Food.

The following foostuffs were found on inspection to be unfit and were voluntarily surrendered:-

24 lbs. Shoulder steak.  
5 lbs. Liver.  
4 lbs. Cooked ham.  
8 lbs. Pork.  
2 lbs. Fish cakes (frozen).  
3 lbs. Fish (frozen).  
11 lbs. Vegetables.

#### Ice-Cream.

Forty premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. The produce is mostly wrapped or prepacked and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream, three of these manufacturers trade from vehicles which are registered under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, as hawkers of food. These vans are fitted with freezing equipment, enabling them to produce a "soft ice-cream" from a powder mix to which only water is added.

Twelve samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for examination. The following results were reported :-

No. of Samples.	Methylene Blue Test - Period of Reduction.	Grade - Result.
11	Not before 4 hours.	1
1	3 to 4 hours.	2
-	1 hour.	3
-	-	4



The standard adopted is that recommended by the Ministry of Health, i.e. "ice-cream which consistently fails to reach grades one and two indicates defects of manufacture or handling." On these standards all samples were found to be satisfactory.

#### Licensed Premises.

Routine inspections were made of the sanitary arrangements, kitchens and beer cellars at the six licensed hotels in the district.

Improvements have been made at several of these Houses where additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities have been provided.

#### Cinemas.

The only cinema which was operating in the district has now been converted to an ice rink, and the alterations included the addition and improvement of the sanitary arrangements.

#### Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act provides for the licensing of premises where animals are sold as pets, and has regard to the accommodation, feeding and cleanliness of these animals. Although there are shops dealing exclusively in pet foods no licences were issued for the business of selling animals.

#### Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

#### Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises is required by the above Act. Routine inspection of vans were made during the course of food delivery, and defects found were remedied by verbal notice. There are fourteen hawkers trading in the district.

A new Order was made during 1962 under the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, prohibiting hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.



Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control.

The rodent operative combines the work for the eradication of rats and mice with other duties in the department. A routine search is made and complaints of infestation are investigated and treated; 1,159 visits were made for the purpose.

Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge and the actual cost of treatment plus an establishment percentage is made for business and agricultural premises.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Premises visited.	Number of treatments completed.	Number of visits made.
Dwelling houses	95	617
Business premises	10	123
Agricultural premises	5	173
Ditches and watercourses	10	142
Tips and Sewage Works	15	104

The quick acting poisons (i.e. zinc phosphide or arsenious oxide, etc.) are only used in special circumstances. Most treatment has been done by using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant warfarin. This chronic poison acts mainly by preventing the blood from clotting. Rats and mice eating this tend to die of internal and external bleeding.

Sewer Treatment.

The annual test baiting of the sewers was carried out in the Spring, when fifty-nine manholes in various parts of the district were baited. When the manholes were re-inspected later it was found that there had been "no takes." It would appear from this that the sewerage system at the moment is free from rats.

Insect Destruction.

Only in a few instances were the services of the department required for the treatment of bug and flea



infestation. These were effectively dealt with by the use of D.D.T. sprays.

Cockroach infestations still continue to be reported and it has been found that Dieldrin is most effective in reducing this persistent pest.

As usual, many requests to "get rid" of ants, bees and wasps were received and assistance given.

#### Adulteration of Food.

A total of sixty-one samples of foods were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council. Details of these are given below :-

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Number of Samples.</u>
Oatmeal	1
Cooking oil	1
Syrup of figs	1
Borax	1
Liquid paraffin	1
Corn oil	1
Canned fruit	4
Epsom salts	1
Fish paste	3
Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Milk	46

The following are samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :-

<u>Type of Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Milk	Deficient in 6.6% fat.	Farmer notified.
Milk	Freezing point indicated 1% of added water.	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.

#### The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Administration of this Order has been delegated to the Council by the Lancashire County Council. Its object is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, foul pest and other diseases. The Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry. Collectors of waste foods for animal and poultry feeding must obtain a licence. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.



There are seven premises at which licensed plant can be operated. Many pig-breeders have discontinued the use of waste foods, having found other foodstuffs more suitable, cleaner and easier to handle. Sixteen visits of inspection were made to premises and in two cases minor contraventions which were found were remedied by verbal notice.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

It is the duty of the local authority under this Act to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. In a few cases during the Spring and Summer months the normal complement of workers is increased by the employment of casual labour and temporary arrangements have often to be made.

Twenty-four agricultural units were inspected and, generally, were found to be satisfactory.

Piggeries and Stables, etc.

Often during the Summer months stables, piggeries and the effluent of septic tanks can be a source of considerable annoyance, and visits are made particularly during this period. Efforts are made to minimise the nuisance likely to arise from manure dumps and fly breeding.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Regis- ter. (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	40	46	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	16	43	-	-
Total	61	97	-	-



2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor. (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1):	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2):	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3):	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4):	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6):	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7):	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient:	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	7	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	8	8	-	-	-



SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS, 1962.

Complaints received and investigated	265
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	747
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	101
Re-visits to premises	306
Visits to factories and workplaces	48
Visits to public houses	10
Visits to food premises	91
Visits to bakehouses	31
Visits to farms, piggeries, etc.	15
Visits re drain tests	250
Visits re wells and water supply	19
Visits to schools	24
Visits to caravan sites	18
Visits to shops	98
Visits re Rent Act	3
Visits re infectious disease	7
Visits to ditches and watercourses	23
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	32
Visits re milk supplies	27
Visits re ice-cream	30
Visits re food hawkers	15
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	177
Number of preliminary or verbal notices	123
Number of notices complied with	97
Number of Statutory notices served	3

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Number of premises treated for insect infestation	49
Number of visits for the purpose	153
Number of rooms disinfected	8
Number of articles disinfected	63





